

Caledonian

No. 9675.

EDINBURGH,



Admiralty.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1783.

WHITEHALL, August 30. 1783.

THE Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, for enquiring into the losses, &c. of the American Loyalists, being assembled for the purpose of carrying the act into execution, requested such persons as intend to make claims to state their case fully by way of Memorial, and to deliver the same at Mr Forster's chambers, No. 7, King's Bench Walks, Inner Temple, any day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of ten and two o'clock, until the 20th September; and afterwards at the office of the Commissioners in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. It is required that each claimant specify, at the time of presenting his memorial, his place of abode, and the names, descriptions, and places of abode of the witnesses by whose testimony the case is intended to be substantiated, otherwise the same will not be taken into consideration. And the Commissioners recommend the perusal of the act to the several claimants, before they make their applications.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN FORSTER, Secretary.

Copies of the act to be had at Mr Creech's shop, Edinburgh.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS.

ON Tuesday next of October 1783, the several Classes in the UNITED COLLEGE of St Andrews will be opened, viz.

The Public and Private HUMANITY Classes, by Professor HUNTER. The Public and Private GREEK Classes, by Professor HILL.

The Classes for LOGIC and RHETORIC, and for the Practice of Composition and E-

by Professor BARRON.

The MORAL Philosophy Class, by Professor COOK.

The NATURAL Philosophy Class, by Dr FORREST.

The 1st and 2d MATHEMATICAL Classes, by Professor VILANT.

The CIVIL HISTORY Class, by Professor CLEGHORN.

The Classes for ANATOMY and MEDICINE, by Dr FLINT.

At Professor Hunter has now got a house adjoining to the College, in which the young gentlemen lodging in the College as chuse it, may be intrusted to his care on reasonable terms.

On Tuesday the 4th of November, the Foundation Bursaries will be disposed of, as usual, by comparative trial.

PORK AND BEEF.

TO be SOLD by public auction, at Cork, on the third of October next,

7000 Barrels of PORK,

3500 Barrels of BEEF,

Each barrel having four iron hoops, and the whole now lying in his Majesty's Army Victualling Stores at Cork.

To be sold 50 barrels in a lot; and, as a deposit of 2 s. 6 d. each barrel is to be made by the purchasers, all persons attending the sale are to take notice, and come prepared accordingly. And unless the provisions so purchased shall be paid for and taken away by the end of two months after the sale, the deposit shall be forfeited.

These provisions will be put up and sold for British Sterling money, and to be paid for in good and satisfactory bills upon London, at three months after date, or in ready money, at the current course of Exchange upon the day of payment.

Any further particulars may be had of his Majesty's agent victualler at Cork, or of Mr Baring in Mincing Lane, London.

DESERTED

From Edinburgh, Friday last, in his Regiments, CORPORAL GEORGE CAMPBELL, of the 15th regiment of foot, aged 16 years, 5 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, brown complexion, brown hair, tender grey eyes, born in Perthshire, is a stout well made man, and was formerly a Sergeant of Marines.

Also, from Glasgow, JOHN CURRY, a recruit in the aforesaid regiment, aged 19 years, 5 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; fair complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, by trade a Mason, and born in Ayrshire. Had on a brown coat and waistcoat, with tortoise-shell buttons, blue breeches and stockings, a striped handkerchief on his neck, and a round hat.

Whoever apprehends both or either of the aforesaid Deserters, and features them in any of his Majesty's jails, shall receive for Corporal Campbell two Guineas, and for John Curry one Guinea reward, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, on application to Messrs Grey and Ogilvie in London, the Commanding Officer of the regiment at Leeds, Captain Douglas in Glasgow, or Lieutenant Gillespie at Perth.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET, for the space of nineteen years, and entered to at the term of Martinmas next, the Farm of the WEST MAINS of DUNDAS, consisting of 98 acres Scotch measure or thereby. AS ALSO, the Farm of WESTMUIR, both as presently possessed by Andrew Young. There are dwelling-houses and office-houses on both farms, in complete order, and the grounds are all sufficiently inclosed. Offers for these farms will be received by John Dundas clerk to the signet; and George Matthew at Dundas Castle will show the grounds.

A M E R I C A.

St Augustine, June 7. Wednesday last, arrived off our bar, the brigantine Swift, Captain Grieve, cleared out from London, but last from Portsmouth, which left the 22d of April.

Charlestown, July 5. The Friendship, Captain Steed, in seven weeks from London, arrived to-day in this harbour.

Yesterday, the 4th of July, afforded a spectacle equally awful and grand. The inhabitants of the whole continent of America, eagerly devoted in commemorating the anniversary of the greatest revolution that ever took place—the expulsion of tyranny and slavery, and the introduction of freedom, happiness, and independency, throughout the greatest continent in the world. We may venture to say, the people of South Carolina were not behind their brethren in the sister States, in demonstrating the happiness they feel, from the full completion of the grand work of independence. The morning was not ushered in with the ringing of bells, for amongst other property wantonly and wickedly taken away by the British, these made a part; but the glowing and happy countenances of our patriot citizens and patriot soldiers, arising from a conscious dignity derived from perfect freedom, (and that freedom the purchase of their own valour) gladdened in the day, which, as if Heaven smiled propitiously on it, was rendered very fine, by a cool easterly breeze.

At half past nine, the militia, and a detachment of the continental artillery, with field-pieces, and a band of music, colours, &c. paraded in Meeting-street, and then took their station in Broad-street, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor, who, with the Privy Council, Major-General Greene, General Guest, all the civil officers of the State, and a number of officers of the army, assembled at the house of the Hon. William Hazel Gibbs, Esq; from which, about eleven, they proceeded in the following order:—His Excellency the Governor, preceded by the Sheriff with the sword of state; the Messenger of the Council bearing a trumpet; Major-General Greene, General Guest, the Privy Council, and the

officers of the State, &c. walked in front of the artillery and militia, who received the procession with presented arms, the officers saluting his Excellency as he passed along the line. A *feu de joie* was then fired; after which his Excellency, attended by the above, and other gentlemen, retired to his own house, where the company were regaled with a very elegant collation.

About three o'clock a most numerous company assembled at the State-house, for the purpose of dining with the Governor; amongst whom were the above gentlemen, many of the members of both Houses, and most of the officers of the southern army and of the militia. The dinner, which was elegant and plentiful, and the liquors remarkably good, were served up about four; after which the following toasts were given:

1. The United States of America. Artillery firing 13 rounds; music playing, God save the Thirteen States.

2. May this State be as wise, happy, and great, as free, sovereign, and independent. Artillery thirteen, the band playing.

3. The Congress. Artillery thirteen, the band playing Jove in his Chair.

4. Our gracious and illustrious ally, his Most Christian Majesty. Artillery thirteen, the band playing the King of France's guard march.

[It must have afforded uncommon pleasure to the numerous French gentlemen present, several of whom have distinguished themselves in our service, to observe the singularly marking manner in which the name of this illustrious Prince was received.—No temptation of England, however great, will ever seduce the affection of America from France. Her attachment to that nation will grow in proportion as leisure permits her to reflect on the glorious, generous, and disinterested part she has acted in forwarding her emancipation.]

5. The United Provinces of Holland. Artillery thirteen, the band playing.

6. His Excellency General Washington and the army, thanks to them, and may they be enabled to retire with satisfaction from the field of victory and glory they have gained with a bravery, perseverance, and patriotic virtue, unparalleled in any history extant. Artillery thirteen; the band playing, The Hero comes.

7. Our Ministers abroad. Artillery thirteen, the band playing.

8. With agriculture, commerce, and liberty, may morality, learning, and science flourish. Artillery thirteen, band playing.

9. May we profit by the errors of those nations who have experienced the effects of ambition, vain glory, tyranny, deceit, and treachery. Artillery thirteen, the band playing.

10. May candour, truth, good faith, justice, honour, and benevolence ever be the characteristics of the United States of America. Artillery thirteen, band playing.

11. May there be no strife among the United States, saving that of excelling each other in a wise policy. Artillery thirteen, band playing.

12. This glorious day, by which we have secured among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station, to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, entitle us. Artillery thirteen, band playing.

13. A lasting and happy peace; and to the memory of our patriotic brethren, who greatly fell in obtaining it, by sea or land. Artillery firing thirteen minute guns, the band playing a very solemn dirge for thirteen minutes.

A number of other excellent toasts were given, among them the two following, which we shall endeavour to collect for the next paper.

The supporters of liberty and the rights of mankind, throughout the world.

May the harmony of the day be not interrupted with quarrels, tumult, or licentiousness.

At night a grand display of fire-works was exhibited at the Change, under the direction of Col. Senf, in the front of which were placed several emblematical devices, with pertinent inscriptions; the execution of the whole did honour to the taste of the Colonel, and gave great satisfaction to the spectators.

The city was grandly illuminated, and the day ended with great happiness and pleasure, no accident having happened. It should be mentioned, to the credit of the fire masters, that, to prevent any danger from fire, all the engines were ordered out, and placed in different parts of the town.

PROCEEDINGS of the Freemen of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, assembled agreeable to public notice, at the State House, on Saturday the 14th of June, 1783.

Colonel SAMUEL MILLS, in the Chair.

WHEREAS in the course of the late war with Great Britain, many persons, inhabitants of these United States, lost to all sense of decency, virtue, and public spirit, abandoned their country in the hour of her distress, and joined the armies, aided the measures, and incited the cruelties employed by the King of Great Britain to reduce and enslave us.

And whereas, by the blessing of Heaven, our struggle for peace, liberty, and independence, hath been glorious and successful, and the hopes of these men entertained of provision and support from the Crown of Great Britain, are now disappointed; in consequence whereof, it is apprehended they will endeavour to introduce themselves into the United States, and solicit the restoration of their property, justly forfeited for their treasons.

And whereas many resolves have been lately passed by the good people of our sister States, to prevent the return of such persons among them—

Therefore, in order to preserve the public welfare, and to prevent this State from becoming a receptacle for the outcasts of America,

WE do Resolve,

1st. That we consider it as inconsistent with the interest and

dignity of the good people of this State, that any person who hath voluntarily withdrawn himself from this, or any of the United States of America, since the 19th day of April, 1775, and hath joined the armies, or aided and abetted the measures employed by the King of Great Britain against this country, or who hath been legally attainted, or expelled by this, or any of the United States, shall be suffered to return to or reside within the State of Pennsylvania.

2d. That we consider it our duty as citizens and individuals, to prevent any such persons returning into this State; and we do solemnly determine, and mutually pledge ourselves to each other, to use all the means in our power to expel, with infamy, such persons who now have or hereafter shall presume to come among us, and to cause the names of such persons to be published in the news-papers of this city, by the Committee appointed to carry these resolves into execution.

3d. That we consider the restoration of the estates forfeited by law, as incompatible with the peace, the safety, and dignity of this Commonwealth.

4th. That the dignity and interest of this State requires that funds be provided for the payment and discharge of the public debts.

5th. That our Representatives in Assembly be instructed upon these important subjects.

6th. That the instructions to our Representatives, be the words following :

INSTRUCTIONS from the Freemen of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia; to their Representatives in General Assembly.

IN the exercise of that unquestionable right of the Freemen of the State of Pennsylvania to instruct their Representatives on subjects of political importance, we, the Freemen of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, address you at this time on a business of the greatest magnitude, comprehending in its extent all the inhabitants of this State, in their most essential interests, and which may, in its consequences, affect remote posterity.

Scarce had we opportunity to felicitate each other on the auspicious dawn of peace, when we find our apprehensions excited, and our momentary exultation changed to extreme anxiety, lest by the return of the natural enemies of our independence, the smiling prospects which now present themselves to our view, should be unfortunately clouded.

We are actuated against this class of men, by what we conceive to be the best founded resentment; they deserted the cause of their country when their services were wanted, neglected the first and most important duties of the citizen, most of them instigated and many of them actually perpetrated enormities, accompanied with every circumstance of barbarity, and trafficked with a malevolent satisfaction on the horrid catalogues of murders and devastations committed upon the Whig inhabitants of the United States, during the season of their trial and punishment.

It is unnecessary to delineate by any particular application on the persons referred to, we must be lost in memory and feeling or there can be no possibility of mistake.

We consider ourselves as acting on the present occasion, not only on our personal account, but for those who may live after us; the measures adopted in the early periods of Government, operate with accelerated force and additional weight in proportion to the distance of time. Justice, policy, and our obligation to perpetuate the freedom we possess, forbid us to permit the return of those degenerate and apostate sons of America, who hold principles incompatible with a Republican Government.

That the object we have in contemplation may be attained in a constitutional and unexceptionable mode, we instruct you, at the next sessions of assembly, to use your utmost influence to procure a law to be passed, providing, that the person who has voluntary withdrawn himself from the United States since the 19th of April, 1775, and hath joined or abetted the armies or councils of the King of Great-Britain, or who has been legally attainted or expelled from any one of the said States by the executive authority thereof, shall ever be permitted to return to this land, sacred to liberty, or enjoy the rights of a citizen of this Commonwealth.

Mercenary considerations, connections of friendship, blood, or alliance with the persons whom we wish to exclude, may very probably occasion objections to the measures suggested; but we trust, we confidentially trust, that every proposition for a restitution of the confiscated estates to their former owners, and the return of those who deserted their country in the hour of danger and sacrifice, will be reprobated with a hearty indignation—but those unworthy men, who would have rejoiced in the subjugation of America to the dominion of Britain, and rioted in her spoils, will not be allowed, in the calm of peace, to participate of the blessings of liberty and commerce, in the acquisition of which, they not only refused to contribute their proportion of labour, and of hazard, but deserted to the enemy, and prostituted their unavailing force to reduce this country to a state of slavery, heightened by all the cruelties, which an enraged despot, with his unfeeling ministers, could inflict.

But while we instruct you to guard against the return of our enemies, permit us to suggest to you the justice, policy, and expediency, of laying a permanent foundation for the establishment of public credit, and for doing ample justice to those early, determined, and persevering Whigs, who willingly risked their lives, sent their money, and contributed their labours for the defence of their country, by projecting and giving validity to such measures as are calculated to give the public creditors, whether citizens or soldiers, the fullest assurance of the punctual payment of their interest, and the final discharge of the public debts.

7th. That a Committee, consisting of the field officers and the captains of the militia, together with two persons from each ward in the city, except Dock and Mulberry wards, for each of which four are to be appointed, four for the Northern Liberties, and four for Southwark, be a Committee to carry these resolves into execution.

SAMUEL MILES, Chairman.
(Attested) JOHN SHEE, Secretary.

From the London Papers, Sept. 4.

Constantinople, July 12. The Ottoman vessels, which have been stationed for some time past between the Dardanelles and Gallipoli, are in number about 70, of different sizes. They remain continually in the same position, but are all ready to sail on the first orders.

We are watching with the greatest strictness over every thing that passes beyond the Straits of Constantinople, and the kind of vessels that come from the Black Sea. It is reckoned, that from Cherson here, with a favourable wind, the passage of a fleet requires only twenty-four hours.

The plague has not yet suspended its ravages, but the havoc made by it in this capital is less than in some districts of the environs.

Vienna, Aug. 17. We learn from Constantinople, that Mustapha, the English Renegado, who is chief of the corps of bombardiers and of the cannon foundry, had lately a narrow escape from the danger of losing his life. One of his principal officers, who, under the appearance of friendship, was smoking a pipe with him on a sofa, suddenly started up and drew his poniard to stab him; but Mustapha, rising, and preventing his adversary's attack with the agility of an Englishman, seized the murdering instrument. At that instant several of Mustapha's domestics entered the chamber. They laid hold of the officer, and carried him before the Grand Vizir, who immediately gave orders for his being strangled. Mustapha is in great credit with his Sublime Highness, as well as with the Grand Vizir and the Captain Pacha, and it is thought that he will soon be promoted to the rank of Grand Master of the Artillery.

Hamburg, Aug. 20. According to letters from Saxony, a plan is forming there for opening a trade directly with North America. This commerce will be directed by a company, whose fund will amount to 25,000 rix-dollars each. They will make three payments, and as soon as the first deposit is completed, the first expedition will commence; immediately after its departure a second expedition, which will depart as soon as ready; but this will be suspended till the return of the first ship: the Company will be dissolved if the first voyage be unprofitable. It is assured that the Elector will take on his own account 150 shares.

L O N D O N .

Yesterday a messenger came to St James's from Windsor, with notice that there would be no levee that day, on account of his Majesty being slightly indisposed.

The Sheriffs of London went to St James's yesterday to know his Majesty's pleasure when he would be waited on with the congratulatory Address of the City on her Majesty's safe delivery and recovery, and the birth of the young Prince, but his Majesty not being in town that business was postponed till to-morrow.

Accounts are this morning received from Windsor, that his Majesty is in perfect health. There will be a levee to-morrow at St James's, after which a Council is summoned to meet.

Colonels Dundas, Leake, Hulse, and Campbell, together with Mr Parsons, dined with the Prince of Wales at Moore Park, on Sunday last.

A commission is now preparing for the further prorogation of the Parliament on Tuesday next, at Westminster, to the latter end of October.

The Parliament of Ireland, which was summoned to meet the 6th of this month, is further prorogued to Tuesday the 14th of October.

The Porcupine frigate is arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar, and brings dispatches from General Elliott to Government with a number of letters from the officers of the garrison to their respective friends. By these, advice is received of part of the Spanish fleet being returned to Cadiz from Algiers, after bombarding the city for several days, and laying a considerable part of it in ashes. The Dey, during the bombardment, obliged the Christian slaves to work on the breaches made by the artillery and bombs, amidst showers of shot, and in sight of the Spanish fleet, which nevertheless continued the attack without remission, frequently setting fire to the city in five or six places at once. The Spaniards, however, did not think proper to land, and only once made a disposition for that purpose, when the countenance kept up by the Moorish troops obliged the boats to return to the shipping. The loss of the Moors is supposed to have been considerable, as they exposed themselves in whole troops to the shot of the fleet, and gave several instances of the most daring valour, but, fortunately for the Spaniards, their ignorance in working the great guns rendered their most formidable batteries of little efficacy, which otherwise might have made great havoc among them.

By the signing of the Definitive Treaty yesterday, we shall have all our West India islands restored to us before Christmas, it being agreed in the Preliminary Articles, that all places taken during the war shall be given up again within three months after signing the Definitive Treaty, and as much sooner as can be effected.

Yesterday a full Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, Leadenhall-Street, in order to complete the taking up shipping for the Company's service, when they agreed for four new, and eleven other ships with their old owners.

Advices are received from Lisbon, of a ship being arrived in the Tagus, from Goa, which place she left the 26th of March last. At that time the garrison was put by the Governor under the strictest discipline, as the natives of India were exceedingly troublesome, and threatened that settlement; they were daily in expectation of a reinforcement from Europe. The British fleet from Bombay past by that place the 21st of March, and were joined by three men of war of the same nation, which had been there for a repair ever since the month of December. The fleet consisted of near twenty sail; and Sir Edward Hughes continued to command, having had no news of the Cato of 50 guns, which sailed with Admiral Hyde Parker from England in October last. The fleet never brought to, but kept on their voyage to the Coromandel coast, where they expected to find Suffreio, whose strength was not, by any means, certainly known.

The East-India Company are making their returns this year to Europe with very great success; besides the two ships that are just come home, intelligence is arrived of six other of the Company's ships being all safe at St Helena.

According to letters from Amsterdam, the College of Admiralty at that place had concerted measures with the other four Admiralties of the United Provinces for keeping up the following force as a naval peace establishment, and the whole that the Dutch will have in commission in all parts of the globe; to which the Prince of Orange, the Stadholder, as Admiral General, has given his assent.

In the East-Indies.—One ship of 50 guns, and 400 men; one ditto of 40 guns, 330 men; two ditto of 24 guns, 180 men; two ditto of 14 guns, 90 men.

On the coast of Africa.—One ship of 40 guns, and 320 men; three of 16 guns, 110 men; exclusive of twelve gun-boats to be employed up the several navigable rivers in that part of the globe, for the purposes of trade in the inland parts of the country, on the gold and tooth coasts.

In the Mediterranean.—One ship of 44 guns, and 350 men; two ditto of 28 guns, 210 men; two ditto of 14 guns, 90 men.

In the West-Indies.—One ship of 56 guns, and 430 men; one of 44 guns, 340 men; three of 24 guns, 160 men; three of 16 guns, 100 men.

For home service, at the Texel.—Three guardships of 60 guns each, and 500 men; one ditto of 50 guns, 400 men.

At Helvoetsluys.—One guardship of 46 guns, and 300 men; one ditto of 28 guns, 180 men.

At Flushing.—One guardship of 40 guns, and 240 men.

At Rotterdam.—One guardship of 40 guns, and 460 men; one ditto of 44 guns, 280 men.

The Admiralty of Austerdam is to be charged with three-eighths of the expence of the whole, and the other four Admiralties to furnish the rest.

Sir John Lindsay (one of the Lords of the Admiralty) is appointed Commodore and Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, and is to hoist his broad pendant on board his Majesty's ship Trusty, of 50 guns, which will sail very shortly. The Taeis frigate, of 32 guns, is now on the point of sailing for that station, and it is supposed she will bring home General Elliott, who we hear, is to be relieved (though not in the command of Gibraltar) by General Rainsford.

The three following ships of 50 guns are appointed to their stations, viz. Adamant, now at Chatham, to be the flag ship on the Leeward island station—Europa, at Woolwich, for Jamaica—and Trusty, at Sheerness, for the Mediterranean. The two last are new ships, and have never yet been at sea.

Four new ships of the line are intended to be laid down in the King's yards before the expiration of the present year, one of which is to be of 100 guns, and to be called the City of Paris, after the ship of that name taken by Lord Rodney in the West Indies on the 12th of April 1782, and lost in her passage home, in order to perpetuate that memorable victory over the French fleet. One of the ships, which is to be of 74 guns, will also be named the Rodney, in memory of that brave officer.

An order is preparing for two frigates, with skilful Hydrographers on board each, to be engaged for the purpose of making a correct chart of St George's Channel, from St David's Head to the Mull of Cantire, from the most accurate and critical surveys, including not only the bearings of the several Capes and Headlands on either shore, but also every shoal and sunken rock, current, race, eddy, and fishing bank. This necessary work, however, must, on account of the approaching equinoxes, be deferred till the month of May.

Government have ordered a number of marines to be sent in future on board the ships which are to carry over the convicts to Africa and America, to guard them the whole way, in order to prevent any attempts of making their escape.

Dispatches may be expected over land from the East Indies, in the course of the present month, with an account of hostilities having ceased in that part of the globe, and from the situation of affairs by the last accounts, in all probability without any further engagement either by land or water.

the Empires of Russia and the Republic of Venice.

Tuesday's mail brought over several letters from Russia, by which there are certain accounts of the vast preparations of war continuing. The fleet from Cronstadt was to sail the latter end of September, and to winter in the Mediterranean; it is to consist only of nine sail of the line, three frigates, and five smaller vessels, two of the large ships having been dismantled, and their crews sent to Asof, where the Russian fleet is increased to six sail of the line, four frigates, eleven galleys, and five half-galleys, which are to protect the Crimea, which has been taken possession of by the Russians, and against which the Turks have dispatched from the Porte a well equipped fleet, under command of the Admiral Basso, to recover those provinces. A general promotion of land and sea officers took place on St James's-Day, the 25th of July, after which a number of gentlemen of family set off for the army, and several had gone on board the men of war at Cronstadt; so that it was expected there would be some hard blows before long, though the sickness in the Turkish provinces, which was far from abating, hitherto restrained the more cruel scourge of war.

Letters by the Flanders mail mention, that both the Swedes and Danes are following the example of the northern Semiramis, and putting their land and sea forces in the completest order. It has been said, that one of these powers is preparing to join Russia; but whether there be any foundation for it time only can determine.

We can assure our readers from authority, that the article in Tuesday's English Chronicle, which was copied from a morning paper of that day, respecting Messrs. Sheridan and Palmer being robbed on Hounslow Heath, was, with all its train of circumstances, totally devoid of foundation.

Lest the duel fought this morning should be misrepresented, two gentlemen who were present have requested us to acquaint the public, that the following are the real circumstances:—According to appointment, the Hon Col. Gordon, of the Third, and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas, of the first regiment of Foot Guards, met, at six this morning, at the ring in Hyde Park. It was agreed upon by the seconds, that after receiving their pistols, they should advance and fire when they pleased. On arriving within about eight yards of each other, they presented and drew their triggers nearly at the same time, when only Colonel Gordon's pistol went off. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas having adjusted his pistol, fired at Colonel Gordon, who received a severe contusion on his thigh. Their second pistols were fired without effect, and their friends called to re-load them; after which they again advanced to nearly the same distance and fired, when Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas fell, having received a ball in his body.—Colonel Thomas received immediate assistance from Mr Grant, who attended Colonel Gordon, in case of need, and who extracted the ball on the field.

Some new hops have been brought to market, and sold for 7 l. 10 s. a hundred. The crops in the eastern parts of Kent are good, but there is a general failure in other parts of the kingdom. The duty is estimated this year at 75,000 l.

In a Garden of Mr Kempson's, at Hill Ridware, a grain of barley was sown which produced 90 straws, 80 whereof had

ears, containing from 30 to 35 grains each. The root, with produce, is preserved entire, for the inspection of the various.

The Georgium Sidus, discovered by Mr Herschel, is found to be $\frac{1}{4}$ times the diameter of the earth, and its real distance near One thousand eight hundred millions of miles.—He perceived it on the 13th of March 1781, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock at night, as he was examining the small stars near the feet of Gemini. The magnifying power he was using was 227, which he increased to 2010, and with which he ascertained it, agreeably to the account given in the Philosophical Transactions for 1781.—Some of this gentleman's reflecting telescopes are made to bear magnifying powers of an almost incredible size, not less than between six and seven thousand times! The effect which these very large magnifying powers had on the fixed stars, in showing many to be double, triple, and even quadruple, (which were before thought to be single stars) suggested to him the idea of attempting to discover the parallax of the fixed stars by their means; and it was in pursuit of this object that the discovery was made of the planet

above mentioned.

The Paris letters of this day, mention that the storm which visited this metropolis so violently on Monday morning last was equally awful there, inasmuch that in the lower parts of the city they expected the houses would have fallen.—The Seine has rose near four feet, occasioned by the very heavy rains, and many small tenements on its banks, have been carried away by the floods, together with cattle, &c. to a large amount.

Yesterday's post brings accounts of the storm of thunder, &c. being severely felt to the Westward more than an hundred miles from the capital. In some parts of Wiltshire, they mention the exceeding vividness of the lightning, the flashes of which were perpetual, and the thunder louder than volleys of cannon; but there was so little rain for near two hours after it first commenced, that the farmers were in pain for their Hay-hacks, barns, granaries, &c. yet it afterwards fell in such torrents, that the Croft roads were in many places wholly impassable, and labourers are employed in cutting trenches to let off the water.

A gentleman who came to town yesterday from Hemsted, in Hertfordshire, says, that a great deal of damage was done on Sunday night by the lightning in that part of the country; several sheep, horses, and cows, were found dead in the fields, and three farmers servants, who went out after their master's cattle, were so much hurt, that their lives are despaired of.

Early on Monday morning some outhouses on a wharf near Ratcliff Highway, where goods are lodged till they can be put on board vessels, were thrown down by the storm, and the goods much damaged. The lightning then passed on to a public house adjoining, uprooted it, and shattered all the windows to pieces, but no person received any hurt.

The storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which fell on Monday morning, was very violent at Gravesend, and many miles round that part of the county; at Greenwich the lightning was equally as strong, and the torrents of rain as great in town; their cellars were filled with water, and the inhabitants employed both Monday and Tuesday at the pump.

A correspondent informs us, that he counted on Sunday night no less than seventy-eight loud thunder claps in the space of two hours and a quarter.

Tarmouth, Sept. 1. Last night we had the loudest claps of thunder ever remembered here, with a great deal of lightning, attended with a very heavy fall of rain. Several of the houses were greatly damaged, and all the windows shattered to pieces; some were likewise unroofed, and many of the ground-floor so much under water, that the inhabitants were obliged to get, by means of boats, in and out of one pair-of-stairs windows. Numbers of boats too, lying in the Roads, had their masts and rigging much damaged.

Folkestone, Sept. 1. Last night we had one of the heaviest storms ever known in this part of the world; it lasted several hours, during which time the thunder was continual, and the flashes of lightning beyond description tremendous.—A sloop that was coming in at the close of the day has been no more heard of.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 28.

" I am sorry to inform you that Mr Maddison died here this morning; indeed his death was so sudden that no body knew or had heard of his illness; it was certainly occasioned by poisonous matter in the use of copper vessels, not properly or perhaps not at all tinned."

The same letter adds, that the day before a curious experiment was tried with an electrostatic machine, which was a large globe about 12 feet diameter, filled with inflammable air, and let off in the evening. As it is unknown in what part of the world it may wander, several letters were inclosed in a bag, in different languages, and put into it, that it may be returned to its proper owners.—This experiment is attributed to the invention of a Monk, whose societies and that of the Jesuits have before filled the world with miracles and wonder.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 28.

" Mr Washington, the American General, is daily expected to arrive in this city. He comes over from America in the King's frigate Didone, of 26 guns, commanded by the Chevalier Clocherie, and, as a Marshal of France, he will be lodged during his residence at the King's expence, by whole invitation.

Lord Sheffield, in his Observations on the Commerce of the American States, makes the following judicious remarks on emigration:

THE emigrants from Europe to the American States will be miserably disappointed; however, having got into a scrape, they may wish to lead others after them. When the numberless difficulties of adventurers and strangers are surmounted, they will find it necessary to pay taxes, to avoid which probably they left home, and, in the case of Britons, gave up great advantages. The same expence, the same industry, that became absolutely necessary to save them from sinking in America, if properly employed in most parts of Europe, would give a good establishment, and without the entire sacrifice of the dearest friends and connections, whose society will be ever lamented, and whose assistance, although not to be exerted at the moment, might at other times be most important.

The absolute necessity of great exertions of industry and toil, added to the want of opportunity of dissipation, in the solitary life of new settlers, and the difficulty and shame of returning home, alone support them there. They find their golden dream ends, at most, in the possession of a tract of wild uncultivated land, subject in many cases to the invasions of the proprie-

and more amiable owners, the Indians.

Emigration is the natural resource of the culprit, and of those who have made themselves the object of contempt and neglect; but it is by no means necessary to the industrious.

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PRICE OF STOCKS, Sept. 4.	
Bank Stock, £27 2 <i>½</i>	Ditto 1751, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 8 <i>½</i> a 8 <i>¾</i>	India Stock, —
3 per cent. 6 <i>½</i> a 2 <i>½</i> a 4.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. due.	India Bonds, 2 <i>½</i> dis.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 1 <i>½</i> dis.
Long Ann. 17 <i>½</i> , 13 <i>½</i> a 3 <i>½</i> 16 <i>½</i> .	3 per cent. Scrip. 6 <i>½</i> a 6 <i>¾</i>
Short Ann. 1778, 13 <i>½</i> a 7 <i>½</i> 16 <i>½</i> .	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long. Ann. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 2 <i>½</i> a 4 prem.
Ditto New Ann. 6 <i>½</i> a 6 <i>¾</i> a 7 <i>½</i> .	Lottery Tickets, 1 <i>½</i> a 2 <i>½</i> 6 <i>¾</i> d.

WIND AT DEAL.

SEPT. 3. S. W.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.	
Amsterdam, 3 <i>½</i> 5 <i>½</i> U.	Agio of the Bank, } 4 <i>½</i> per cent.
Duisburg, 3 <i>½</i> 1 <i>½</i> U.	from Holland, }
Rotterdam, 3 <i>½</i> 7 <i>½</i> U.	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 4.

" There are not wanting shrewd and able politicians, who, in the independence of America, look for the salvation of Britain, the civilization of Ireland, and, of course, the wealth and strength of the empire. Weakened by supporting foreign policies, Rome became *neveleis*, and fell an easy prey to the defolating sword of the Barbarians. Had she *magnanimously* relinquished what she could not preserve, by the sacrifice of an imaginary grandeur, she might have been able to resist the future attacks upon her own existence; but, trusting to the *splendor* of her name, and the *glory* of her arms, she despised the remonstrances of prudence, and wantonly rejected that crisis on which fate had suspended the alternative of ruin or preservation. From this instructive lesson, it has ever been the system of Mr Burke, Mr Fox, and our other more enlightened politicians, since in the nature of things it seemed impossible to subjugate America, to relinquish with magnanimity the undertaking, and to preserve the blood and treasure which that chimerical project had expended, to uphold our superiority in Europe. Though, in the moment of their wishes, this happy scheme had not been accomplished, yet the event seems to portend the consequences we have mentioned. The liberties of this country had *perished*, inevitably *perished*, if America had been enslaved. Ireland had remained in indolence and poverty, and the natural bulk and glory of the isle, our seamen, would have degenerated into *foot soldiers*. Providence, then, has seemed to chastise us but for our preservation, and has kindly sent us men to save us in the moment of destruction. Awakened to our true interests by circumstances of misfortune, we have at length found, that naval, not military greatness, is our true object; that extensive continental territories are inconsistent with our policy; and that the emersion of the sister kingdom, and the cultivation of its improvement, will be more productive of the happiness, naval glory, wealth, and strength of the empire, than the *absolute dependence* of the Thirteen States of North America.

" Nothing can equal Lord Keppel's attention to the navy. It seems to be the system of administration to have such a navy as we should have—a navy competent to support the glory of the British flag in all the corners of the globe.

" It is said to have been intimated in the circles of administration, that means had been employed by certain persons in this country to regard the accomplishment of the Definitive Treaty upon principles the most dangerous and abandoned. If such a circumstance can possibly exist, are not ministers equally culpable if they do not drag to the tribunal of offended justice those miscreants who would dare to barter the public good to motives of private satisfaction?

" Since the cessation of hostilities, and the return of peace, the political horizon has brightened more over England, than over any of the other nations. France and Holland, from an alliance, are splitting into enemies that may end very unfavourably. Many wars have had smaller beginnings than the affair of the Cape of Good Hope, and Saint Eustatius. In America, probably, even before this time, the seaboard is flinging away, and the Congress party and the Army at daggers.

" Since it has been ascertained in Europe, that the present state of America is little different from a state of anarchy, the balance in the export and import of human flesh has been very much in favour of Great Britain. But seventeen passengers have been heard of emigrating to America; while from America, there have been heard of, through the same channels of information, two hundred and thirty-three individuals, who have, within these few months, come to settle in England. In the abovementioned number there is no account made of the returns either in our army or navy.

" In the next sessions of parliament there will be more naturalization bills before the parliament, then were ever experienced in any preceding period.

" The Duke of Montague is so well in the best place, that on his entrance into office as Governor of Windsor Castle, his Majesty told him not to be at the trouble to remove cooks and other household establishment to Windsor, but to consider himself as at home at the New Lodge, where a cover would be always laid for him.

" If the new institution of the College in Lancashire succeeds to the degree that its partisans expect, it will have a good effect on our seminaries, and move Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and other universities, to abandon the old monkish modes of study, for habits of study more adapted to the necessities and opportunities of the present time, and, of course, coming more "near to the bussines and bosoms of men."

" Tobacco has risen 3*½* d. per pound in price to the wholesale purchaser. Mahogany has also undergone a considerable advance per foot.

" At a boarding school at Hammersmith, a young lady of sixteen, an only darling child, was so terrified at the dreadful storm on Sunday night, that she has become affected in her intellects in so very violent a degree as to afford little expectation of her recovery.

" What to do with the immense number of capital convicts now in Newgate is a matter of no small embarrassment to administration. To send such a number to Tyburn would be a feature of national depravity, and bear the semblance of a barbarous cruelty. To send them to Africa might, in the event, be only to let them loose again upon the community, as in a late instance; and the *Justitia Academy* has been so little productive of the advantages expected from its establishment, that all idea of that system of reformation is entirely abandoned.

" Of the 150 convicts who escaped from the transport, near 50 upwards have been apprehended. Their lives are conse-

quently become forfeited. Those, together with the 50 now in Newgate, under capital conviction, and what the ensuing sessions at the Old Bailey may produce, as there are no less than 40 persons to take their trials for capital offences, form a calendar at once dangerous to the State, and distressful to the feelings."

The Lord Justice Clerk, having appointed his son, William Miller, Esq; Advocate, Principal Clerk to the High Court of Justiciary, in the room of George Muir, Esq; deceased, Mr Miller, this day, after taking the accustomed oaths before that Supreme Court, was admitted Principal Clerk accordingly.

Saturday night, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Esq; Representative in Parliament for this County, arrived in town from the North country.

Yesterday, Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart. Representative in Parliament for the county of Stirling, arrived in town from his seat of Kerse.

By a letter from a gentleman at Copenhagen, dated August 18, we are favoured with the following account of an island newly thrown up in the sea by subterraneous fire, about 30 miles distant from the coast of the district called Guldbringe in Iceland:

" Captain Petersen, sailing for Hayfjord harbour, descried, about the middle of May last, a great body of black smoke, through which, at intervals, bursting flames made their appearance. As he approached, this extraordinary phenomenon became more terrible, insomuch that the Captain says, he apprehended that the day of judgment was at hand. When arrived within three English miles of the place, he discovered an island still burning in many places, and throwing into the air vast columns of fire and smoke. He sounded at the distance of eight miles from the island, and found, W. S. W. from Rykenees in Iceland, 44 fathom water, upon a burnt bottom, something like pit-coal. At the distance of about four miles, the sea was covered with pumice stone, which floated on its surface. The island appeared to be about six English miles in length, and, it is said, has since been taken possession of in name of the King of Denmark. A later account confirms the above circumstances, and adds, that the new island is of a rocky appearance, and that fire was still issuing from two of its eminences; that the inhabitants of Iceland had seen a column of black smoke rising from the sea, about the time when the eruption is supposed to have happened; but that no unusual swell of the ocean, nor any symptoms of an earthquake, had been felt.

" When we combine the time and circumstances of this phenomenon with the late earthquakes in Calabria, in Germany, in Sweden, in Siberia, we readily have recourse to the same common cause, namely, that subterraneous fire which has lately spread terror over so great a part of the globe. We are also inclined to believe in one common focus, in which so many fiery streams unite. Whether or not may the extraordinary falls of rain during the twelve months preceding January last, and which have exceeded, by three times, the usual proportion, have operated in this universal convulsion, by mixing with the food of these fires, and kindling them into flame? May not these immense exhalations which have oppressed the northern hemisphere till within 30 degrees of the equator, be owing to the same cause?"

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Sept. 6.

" Saturday arrived at Manchester, from Gibraltar, the 72d regiment, or Royal Manchester Volunteers, amidst the repeated acclamations of near 30,000 persons, who flocked from all quarters of the country to behold the men, whose spirit, perseverance, and bravery, had rivalled the greatest heroes of antiquity. The Gentlemen of Stockport, after shewing them every token of respect, during their short stay there, (particularly treating them with a public breakfast) headed them on horseback from thence, and were met half way by the Gentlemen of this town on horseback. As soon as they appeared upon Ardwick-green, (where the Dragoons on horseback, the Gentlemen of the Military Association, and other Gentlemen on foot waited for them) the joy of the people burst out into the loudest acclamations; and all the way to the town and to St Ann's-Square being thronged with spectators, they eagerly vied with each other which should most loudly express the overflows of their gladdened-hearts. The Association Gentlemen fired three excellent volleys, for which they received three cheers from the populace, and they returned the compliment with three more. In the afternoon, the Officers were entertained with an elegant dinner at the Exchange Coffee-house, attended by the Gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, Sir Thomas Egerton, the Lord of the Manor, Sir Ashton Lever, Borough-revee and Constables, and about one hundred and twenty more. To particularize every circumstance of that joyful day would be impossible, neither can words give an adequate idea of the maddened joy of the populace for the return of their friends, relations, and brave defenders of their country's rights, who boldly repelled the united attacks of France and Spain, by sea and land, stood firm as the rock they possessed, and dashed the proud insulting foe headlong into the waves!

" We hear from Leeds, that the 73d or Highland regiment, commanded by Colonel Macleod, is now on their route to Berwick upon Tweed; and that a considerable sum of money was collected at Nottingham on Thursday evening, and given to the men, in consequence of their undaunted courage in a five years siege with the brave General Elliot, at Gibraltar.—It is to be hoped that every town they pass through will shew them every mark of respect. They will march into this town on Wednesday."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 30.

" An experienced mineralogist who lately made a tour through some of our neighbouring counties, declares, that from many concurring circumstances he observed on the surface of the heights which border the river Barrow, from Athy to Carlow, there is every reason to suppose they internally contain the richest coal mines; and expresses his astonishment that trial shafts have not been sunk in different places there to ascertain the fact of their existence, as in such case, their situation on the banks of a navigable river is admirably convenient to the transport of their produce."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I DID not see the meteor, of which so much has been said of late; but I saw one of the same description about fifty years ago, which moved N. W.

I should like to have the opinion of your learned correspondents, with respect to the cause of the motion of these igneous bodies, whether it may not be owing to the attraction of the moon, or other like power.

Sept. 6. 1783.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Sept. 8.—Indulphy, Willison, from Menzies, with wheat; Indulphy, Hood, from Hull, with bark; Anne, Feirs, from London, with pease; Providence, Philip, from Fifeburgh, with spirits; Three Brothers, Runciman, from Dunbar, with wheat and malt; Providence, Boomie, from London in barrel.

ARRIVED AT SEALOCK, September 5.—Jean and Janet, Millar, from Koniengberg, with wheat; Blest Edencavour, Walker, from Peterburgh, with deals and iron; Jean, Donaldson, from Dunbar, with malt, wheat, oats, and flour.—6. Janet, Mitchell, from Perth, with malt; Christian, Wilson, from Leith, with iron iron.

SAILED, Sept. 5.—Molly, Millar, for Alloa, with waincots.—7. Anne and Mary, Froster, for Bo-nels, in barrel.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, September 5.

	Wheat	2 <i>½</i> o.	2 <i>½</i> o.	1 <i>½</i> o.	1 <i>½</i> o.
Barley,	10	0	—	—	—
Oats,	16	0	1 <i>½</i>	6	10
Pease,	19	0	—	—	—

STANCE OF DUNDEE FAIR,

THE latter Fair of Dundee, which falls on Friday the 19th instant, is to be held on the tidal ground, at the back of Wester Clepington, between the Forfar and Strathearn roads.

WHEREAS the Town of LEITH is at present in want of a proper Teacher of Writing, Figures, and Mathematics, the parents, and other inhabitants of Leith, who are desirous to have their children and pupils educated in these branches necessary for youth in general, but more so in a town of trade, are requested to meet at the Ship Coffee-house of Leith, upon Thursday the 11th instant, at ten o'clock forenoon, to consider of a proper master capable of teaching these branches of education, and what encouragement could be given to a man of capacity to settle at Leith.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE CLASSES for the different BRANCHES OF EDUCATION will be opened, for the ensuing session, by the Professors of the University, under the inspection of THE REV. DR. ROBERTSON, PRINCIPAL.

I.—LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

First Humanity Clas,	Monday, Oct. 13,	2 morn. & 12 noon	Professor HILL.
Second Humanity Clas,	Tuesday, Nov. 11,	11 forenoon	
First Greek Clas,	Tuesday, Oct. 21,	10 morn. & 1 aftern.	Professor DALZEL.
Second Greek Clas,	Tuesday, Nov. 11,	8 morn. & 2 aftern.	
First Mathematical Clas,	Wednesday, Nov. 3,	9 morning.	
Second Mathematical Clas,	Tuesday, Nov. 11,	12 noon.	Professor STEWART.
Third Mathematical Clas,	Monday, Nov. 17,	8 morning.	
First Philosophy or Logic Clas,	Tuesday, Nov. 11,	1 afternoon.	Professor BRUCE.
Moral Philosophy,	Monday, Nov. 17,	12 noon.	Dr. FERGUSON.
Natural Philosophy,	Wednesday, Oct. 29,	11 morning.	Professor ROBISON.
Natural History,	Wednesday, Nov. 12,	2 afternoon.	Dr. WALKER.

II.—THEOLOGY.

The Divinity Hall, Dr. HAMILTON & Dr. HUNTER.

Church History, Mr. CUMMING.

The Hebrew Clas, Dr. JAMES ROBERTSON, SON.

Persian and Arabic Clas, Mr. TYTNER.

III.—LAW.

The Law Clas will be opened on Thursday, Nov. 20.

Institutes & Pandects, 11 morn. & 2 aftern. Mr. DICK.

Scots Law, 2 afternoon. Mr. WALLACE.

Public Law, 2 afternoon. Mr. MACONOCHEE.

Universal History, 1 afternoon. Mr. TYTNER.

IV.—MEDICINE.

The Lectures on the different Branches of Medicine will begin, as usual, on the last Wednesday of October, viz.

Anatomy and Surgery, by DR. MONRO.

Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy, — DR. BLACK.

Extract of a letter from Bury, Aug. 20.

On the *Nisi Pruis* side of Friday last, was tried before Baron Hotham, a cause, in which a Miss R—; of Beccles, in this county, was plaintiff, and a Mrs P—; of the same place, defendant. This action was brought by the plaintiff, who estimated the damage at 1000 l. for defamation, and by that means preventing an advantageous marriage with a Mr L—; e, a young clergyman, in consequence of the defendant's asserting, that she knew the plaintiff to be a whore, and, if necessary, could prove her assertion to be true. This inconsiderate language was addressed by the defendant to Mr L—; e, who lodged and boarded at her house, was then much attached to the plaintiff, had promised her marriage, and obtained her father's consent; all which circumstances he affirmed on oath, and at the same time declared his intention of marrying the plaintiff, if the defendant would have recanted her injurious expressions. No other evidence was called in support of the prosecution, except a gentleman from Bungay, who spoke a few words in favour of the plaintiff and her family, respecting their reputation and credit. It did not, however, appear, that Mr L—; e had ever desired the defendant to retract her assertions, though he continued with her in the same house near two months after this affair. Mr H—; r, a young surgeon, was the only witness called upon by the defendant. He deposed, that he had formerly been on intimate terms with Mr L—; e, but from a late quarrel and encounter (which reflected no honour on either party) was now no longer acquainted with him: That Mr L—; e had, during the time of their former intimacy, and in a confidential manner, made the plaintiff their frequent subject of conversation and that Mr L—; e repeatedly declared, his sole intention was to debauch her.—After a trial of four hours, a verdict of 50 l. damages was given for the plaintiff with costs for the suit."

The blacksmith parson at Gretna Green has a particular bed in the corner of his house, which serves for the purpose of *ceremonial consummation*. By the law of Scotland, it is well known, that any person whatever above sixteen years of age, may perform the nuptial rites of marriage, which stands valid only if they be *consummated*, that is, if the couple be seen in bed by two witnesses. Several laughable circumstances often happen at Gretna Green, at this conclusion of the ceremony. If a couple be married at the inn, Vulcan, when he has finished his oral part, sees them to bed, and calls in his principal Cyclops as witnesses, when they then sign their certificate. If a pair wait on him at his own habitation, the ceremony of consummation is then performed in the allotted bed, which has borne many hundred couples. A few months since, an Irish officer having eloped to Gretna Green with a lady from Northamptonshire, Vulcan, when he had joined their hands, told them, as usual, they must consummate ere he could sign their certificate. To which the jolly son of Hibernia replied, "By my faith, parson, if that stops your signing, sign away, honey, for that part of the ceremony was over ere I reached York." But the parson insisting that it was of no avail unless done in Scotland, the officer was obliged to submit, and be bedded in his presence, and that of his servant.

The following ludicrous story happened some time ago in a considerable town in Italy:—A Captain belonging to the Emperor's service, went in company with several other gentlemen to lodge at an inn, the keeper of which had lost his mother, and she had just been buried. There was in the house a monkey, which used often to divert the deceased. In the evening, the master of the house having sent one of the servants up into the chamber where his mother died, in order to fetch some linen; the servant came running down, out of breath, crying out, that he had seen his mistress, that she was come again, and was now lying in the bed. Another of the servants, who fancied he had more courage, went up, and returned in the same manner, asserting positively that she was in the bed. The master of the house then resolved to go up alone, but was persuaded to take with him one of the maids with a light. Immediately after, he came down in a violent hurry, and cried out to the gentlemen, who were at supper, Yes, Gentlemen, it is too true—my poor mother—there she is—I saw her myself, but I had not sufficient courage to speak to her; for God's sake, go up, and be witnesses to the truth of what I say. The Captain observing that no one offered to stir, took a candle, and addressing himself to a Dominican Friar, who was one of the company, Come, Father, says he, let you and I go together. With all my heart, answered the Friar, provided you will go foremost; and accordingly they went up, with each a candle in his hand; and now the rest of the company, and even the master of the house, and the servants would go up too. When they were got to the room, and had drawn aside the bed-curtains, the officer discovered the figure of an elderly black woman, much wrinkled, with a cap on her head, looking boldly at them, and making ridiculous grimaces, as if she meant to laugh at them. Upon this they bade the innkeeper come forward, and see whether it was his mother. Ah! answered he, it is she, it is my poor dear mother!—The servants, too, all asserted that it was their mistress. The Officer then despatched the Dominican, as he was a priest, to speak to her, and ask her business. The Friar began with, Who are you? What would you have? and at the same time besprinkled the spectre with holy water; but his hand trembling for fear, he was uncommonly liberal in the quantity. The monkey at this quitted the bed, and leaped upon the Friar's head, who began to make off, and cry out with all his might: the animal, in the mean time, biting and scratching his pate. The Friar took to the door, and the rest of the company followed his example; but the Officer, who was last, saw plainly that it was nothing but a monkey in woman's head-dress. The Friar despatched himself so effectually, that at last he shook off the monkey, and the animal in falling, dropped its head-dress, and was immediately known by all the family. Thus the whole scene terminated in a laugh; and it was found out, that the monkey, having often seen his mistress dress her head, had taken a fancy to imitate her, and then had lain down in the bed where she died.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Sept. 2.—Five buffes from the Highlands, with herrings.—3. Mary, Smith, from ditto, with ditto; Brothers, Hutton, from Belfast, in balast; Betty, Blair, from Sligo, in balast.—4. Eleonora, Sloan, from Newry, limestone; Peggy, Lamont, from Belfast, with goods.

NORWAY TARR.

JUST arrived, a cargo of very fine thick TAR, fit for smearing sheep, to be sold by Adolphus and Andrew Scales, on good terms, at their Rope and Sail Manufactory, Leith Links.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of ROBERT GOURLAY senior, late merchant in Edinburgh, will please immediately lodge notes of their debts, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of Mr John Learmonth jun. merchant in Edinburgh, as a divisor of the effects sold and debts recovered will take place on the 23d current; certifying, that those creditors who fail will be cut off from the first division of the funds.—Those who are still indebted to R. Gourlay senior, who is sufficiently authorized by his creditors to grant discharge, will please pay him immediately, otherwise they will, without delay prosecute with the utmost rigour.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of Sir JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Baronet. THE Estate of Clochburn being now sold, it is requested that the Creditors will immediately lodge their grounds of debt, with affidavits on the verity thereof, with Hugh Bremer, clerk to Mr Farquharson the trustee, or with William Campbell writer to the signet, to as the scheme of division of the price may be timely prepared.

NOTICE

To the Creditors and Debtors of JAMES GUILDF of Myretoun, and JOHN, WILLIAM, JAMES, and WALTER GUILDS, his Sons. THE Trustees on the heritable and personal estates of the said James Guild and his Sons, request such of the creditors of the said James Guild, who have not yet subscriber the deed of accession to the trust right, for selling his lands, to meet within the Coffeehouse in Stirling, on Friday the 29th day of September current, in order to sign the said deed of accession.

And the said Trustees on the personal estates of the said James Guild and his Sons, intimate to all concern, That, agreeable to their instructions at their election, a dividend of the said personal estates will be made against the 25th of March next, of the money that shall then be recovered, among such of the creditors as shall then have lodged their grounds of debt, with affidavits on the verity thereof, with them or James Wright writer in Stirling, their factor; and require the whole creditors, who have not yet so lodged their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, to do so on or before the first day of March next, with certification to such as fail, that they will be precluded from any share of the first dividend. And those who are indebted to the said James Guild and his Sons, or either of them, are desired forthwith to make payment to the said James Wright, otherwise prosecutions will be commenced against them.

FARMS IN FIFE TO LET.

TO BE LET, for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next,

The following FARMS of the Estate of LUSKAR and CLUNE, lying on the west side of the town of Dunfermline, the farthest of them not more than a mile distant from the town, viz.

The Farm of BLACKBURN, consisting of about 120 acres.

The Farm of GOUKHALL, of 72 acres.

The Farm of RONNINGTON, of about 60 acres. And,

The Farm of CLUNE, consisting of about 94 acres.

The Farms are all properly inclosed and subdivided, with proper readings of houses on them, and will be let either separately or two of them together in one farm, as tenants incline.

By their vicinity to Dunfermline, great quantities of dung may be had at very easy rates; and there is plenty of lime adjacent to the farms: so that there is no want of the proper means of improvement.

Adam Paterson in Dunfermline, the factor, will show the farms; and those who incline to take any of them may apply to Mr John Robertson in Edinburgh, or the said Adam Paterson, either of whom will conclude a bargain.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the hills for the time.

The Lands of ASSERY and BRAULBINE, Mill and Pertinents, which belonged to John and Robert Sinclairs late of Assery, lying in the parishes of Keay and Halkirk, and thire of Caithness.

LOT I. The Yearly Rent of BRAULBINE, in money, vichual, cawfulness, &c. is proven to be worth in Sterling. L. 76 4 6 4-12ths From which is deduced, for teinds, which are

Bishop's teinds, now belonging to the Crown, and not saleable,

15 4 10 10-12ths

60 19 7 6-12ths

Rent of the Lands of Braulbine.

These Lands hold feu of John Sinclair of Ulster, Esq; for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, which, with 18 s. 4 d. 9-12ths of schoolmaster's salary being deducted, leaves of free rent,

58 15 10 1-12th

And the Lords having valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the up-let price of Braulbine is 1234 l. 13 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.

LOT II. The Proven Rent of the Lands of ASSERY and teinds is 43 l.

They hold feu of Mr Sinclair of Ulster, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 s. 8 d. Sterling, pay of ministers stipend, 1 l. 5 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, and of schoolmaster's salary 1 s. 7 d. 4-12ths; so that the free yearly rent is,

41 11 7 4-12ths

And, as the Lords have valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the up-let price is

872 14 4 3-12ths

The articles of roup, and title-deeds to be seen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce depute clerk of Session, or Charles Mackenzie writer in Edinburgh.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgowshire.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be Sold, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 10th of September 1783, at six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of BALVORMY, with the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage, in the parish and sherrifdom of Linlithgo w., consisting of about 339 Scots acres, whereof about 288 are arable, 6 are meadow, 24 are pasture, and 21 planted.—The whole are inclosed with stone dykes, (excepting a few acres called the Glebe) and subdivided into sixteen inclosures.

The lands lie within two miles of Linlithgow and Bathgate, and are within a mile of coal, and 300 yards of a lime draw kil.

There are two lime quarries, and lime stone in other parts of the lands, also a good free stone quarry.

The lands have been mostly pastured with black cattle and sheep the last seven or eight years; and the medium rent, when in grafts, was about 1881. Sterling. Sixty-eight acres were set for tillage the last and three following crops, at from 2 l. 2 s. to 3 l. 4 s. Sterling, per acre per annum.

If not sold altogether, the lands will be exposed in the following lots:

LOT I. The Lands on the west of the road leading from Linlithgow to Bathgate.

LOT II. The Lands between the road to Bathgate, and another road from Linlithgow to Tartraven.

LOT III. The whole Lands to the east of the last-mentioned road.

The term of payment of the price will be made convenient to the purchaser.

The conditions of sale, title-deeds, and a plan of the estate, will be shown by John Gray writer to the signet, who has power to sell by a private bargain; and the grounds will be shown by James Binnie at Balvormy.

Sale of Two Inclosures and a Malt Kiln, AT INVERNESS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of John Ettes vintner in Inverness, upon Tuesday the 20th day of September current, at 12 o'clock at noon.

TWO INCLOSURES and some FEUS, with a MALTING KILN, on the north side the river Ness, which belonged to the deceased William Fraser town-clerk of Inverness.

The conditions of sale, writs, and other particulars, will be shown by Mr John Grant factor at Ferintosh.

SALE OF LANDS IN CLACKMANNAN SHIRE.

Very fit for the Distillery Business.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of James Wingate vintner in Stirling, upon Friday the 26th September 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, by the Trustee for the creditors of James Guild of Myretoun, the proprietor, and that in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline, and to be entered at Martinmas next,

The Lands and Estates of MYRETOUN and BALQUHARN, comprehending the Farms of Dams and Dolls; and also, all right which the said James Guild had to the feu-duties and superiority of Kirkton of Tullibody, lying in the parish of Logic, and comony of Clackmannan.

These lands of Myretoun and Balquharn, on which there is a considerable oak wood, almost ready for cutting, have been for these many years in the natural possession of the aforesaid James Guild and his sons, are in excellent order, and most delightfully situated, partly upon and partly at the foot of the Ochill Hills, lying about four miles east of Stirling, two miles north of Alton, and one mile north from Cambus, where there are good harbours for ships of considerable burden. The lands are bounded in part by the links of the water of Devon, where there is plenty of trout, on the south, stretching backward over the Ochill Hills, nearly to Sheriff Muir, about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; the country around, as well as the lands themselves abounding with all sorts of game.

As the lands are presently laid out, they consist of four different divisions, viz. Myretoun, Balquharn, Dams and Dolls, on each of which, particularly on Myretoun, there is an exceeding good mansion house two stories high, covered with slate, and well finished, with proper offices, all in good condition; and there are four large and capacious barns, conveniently situated on the lands, besides a dove-cote, and a large garden and orchard, of near four acres, on the division of Myretoun.

On each of the divisions of Balquharn and Dolls, were lately erected, at very great expence, a large Distillery, with proper accommodations for that business, and particularly mills for manufacturing both malt and meal, with large byre and swine houses, capable of maintaining a great number of cattle; and the mills, as well as the still-houses, are abundantly supplied with good water.

The lands of Balquharn hold of the Crown, and are about 200l. of valuation; and the lands of Myretoun hold of a subject superior for a trifling feu-duty of one penny Scots yearly; the entry of each heir and singular successor being taxed to one shilling Sterling, and the teinds are valued, and almost exhausted by ten bolls of meal paid to the minister, with a trifle of vicarage.

On the whole Lands there are about 200 acres very fine kerse ground, all inclosed and subdivided into about twenty-five regular inclosures, well watered, and from 8 to 12 acres each, and about 50 acres of arable dry field land, the crofting of which, being about 20 acres, is valuable, besides a large tract of excellent pasture ground, fit both for sheep and cattle, and capable of much improvement, at a small expence, on the face of the hill, the proprietor's attention having hitherto been bestowed on the low ground; and if the whole lands and distilleries were now to be let for a term of years, it is expected they might fetch about 550l. Sterling of yearly rent.

The Lands will be shown by John Alexander, senior, at Menstrie, James Duncan, jun. of Sheriffmuir-lands, James Hall at Nether Balquharn, or John McNab at Myretoun.

The articles of roup and progres of writs will be seen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling, and copies of the inventory and articles will be seen in the hands of Mr Stephen Maxwell merchant in Glasgow, and Robert Jamieon writer to the signet Edinburgh; and it is requested that the Creditors of the said James Guild will call upon the said James Wright, and sign the deed of accession to the trust right as soon as possible.

ROUP OF LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 1st day of October 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of COCKBURN, and Lands of WESTER WINSHIELL, adjoining thereto, with the Tiends and Pertinents, lying in the parish of Dunse and thine of Berwick.

The estate is of great extent, both of arable land and pasture grounds. The arable land is a good soil, and fine dry situation, capable of great improvement, and fit for the culture of turnip, clover, &c. and the pasture is known to be among the best and soundest sheep grounds in the country. From a survey, the contents of the different farms are, in English measure,

Cockburn Mains	Infield	Acre
Outfield, arable, and green pasture,	-	479
Green braes & rocky grounds,	-	52
Black muir,	-	608
		1213
Bush & Colerocks—Arable,	-	222
Black muir,	-	25
		247
Oatly-Cleugh—Arable,	-	179
Black muir,	-	316
		495
Mill-lands—Arable and haughing grounds,	-	55
Wester Winshiel—Arable,	-	190
Muir and bentey grounds,	-</td	